

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

Friday, March 7, 1845.

"A government of men and not of property—the rights of man as possessed of reason and affection—the right of the people to institute government, and when it becomes destructive of its ends, to alter and reform it—equality against privilege—hostility to special legislation for the benefit or for the injury of classes—the assertion of the rights of labor, which includes most nearly the rights of all—an extension of the triumphs of humanity even to criminal law—free and good schools for the generation that is to take our places—the advancement of moral reform, by the increase and diffusion of intelligence."—*Bancroft.*

SPEECH OF MR. BALDWIN.—This speech, like all others which come from Mr. Baldwin, takes the true ground. Any jury of twelve honest men in the country submitting to them the Constitution of the United States, would declare that the Bank slaves in the legislature were guilty of the blackest PERJURY in voting for KELLEY's bill. All the stultiloquence of all the Bank Attorneys in Christendom could not persuade an intelligent people that the men in the legislature who vote for a bank scheme do not violate their oaths of office.

THE VOICE OF PUTNAM.—The Democratic meeting at Glandorf, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was very respectable in point of numbers, and its proceedings were conducted with great enthusiasm, and the most perfect harmony of feeling. We respectfully refer Messrs. KELLEY and FARRINGTON to the proceedings. The able speech of Mr. METCALF will appear next week.

RAIN AND FLOOD.—A very heavy rain commenced falling on Tuesday afternoon last, and continued through the night, which has nearly inundated the whole country. We have not yet heard of any material damage done—but it will no doubt make a pretty clean sweep of the fences on the bottom lands, and suspend, for a few days, the mail communication on the part of the route north of this.

ANNEXATION.—A friend writes us from Washington under date of Feb. 23: "We are getting along slowly with Texas though I still think she will be admitted before the 4th of March." A few days will tell us what has been done.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.—PATRICK G. GOODE of Shelby, was on the 24th inst. elected by the legislature President Judge of this (the 16th) Judicial Circuit. The Democratic vote was cast for B. F. METCALF, Esq., of this place. Had the choice been made by the People of the circuit, METCALF would have been elected over GOODE by a vote of three to one.

The Emperor of Russia has, one would think, been taking lessons from the hard money men of Ohio, or vice versa, as he is making a considerable effort to do away with paper money.—*Ohio State Journal.*

✶ The Emperor of Russia is a man of sense, for refusing to share his autocracy with his Rag Barons. With the most of the People of Russia, it matters little whether they are in subjection to the authority of the Emperor, alone, or under the joint subjection of the Emperor and the Moneyed Aristocracy—as servitude, under some form, is their present doom. If the serfs of Russia, however, were permitted a choice of masters, they would be wise in choosing to remain under the Emperor, as being a less heartless tyrant than a corporation of Rag Barons. The Autocrat is human, at least, and is presumed to have a sort, and bowels of some compassionate impulses—points of which the Aristocracy of Paper Money is destitute.

In the United States, however, it was intended by the framers of our government, that the sovereign authority, instead of being confined to the care of ONE MAN, should remain in the hands of THE PEOPLE. And hence every Banking Incorporation that is established in the country, is a USURPATION of the People's Rights—an invasion of their Sovereignty which they derive from God and the Constitution.

THE DIFFERENCE.—C. J. McNulty, suspected of embezzling the public money, was, by the Democratic Congress, instantly dismissed from office.

John Woods, known to have been engaged in swindling to a large amount, has just been elected Auditor of State by our Whig Legislature.—*Hardin Democrat.*

✶ After having elected JOHN WOODS Auditor of State, and HIRSH GRISWOLD Reporter for the Court in Bank, the Federal party should be consistent, and go a step or two farther, and bring forth their principles from the Ohio Penitentiary and the Republic of Texas—by which we mean that FARRINGTON should be pardoned, and BEXLEY should be recalled. It is not probable, however, that Mr. FARRINGTON will be pardoned before the "Board of Control" is organized, as it is thought he would be a formidable candidate against Mr. KELLEY for the Presidency of said Board. It is not expedient to have any more rows in Tin-pan, than can be avoided.

LAND AGENCY.—We invite the attention of the public to the advertisement of the Associated Land Agency, and also to the card of Mr. SKINNER, which will be found in this paper. Those wishing to purchase or sell any description of Real Estate, would do well to apply to this company.

Putnam County Democratic Mass Meeting.

Pursuant to a call numerously signed, a very large meeting of the Democracy of Putnam was held at the meeting house in Glandorf, on Tuesday, March 4, 1845.

The meeting was called to order, and its object stated by Col. C. HUBER, on whose motion,

H. JOSEPH BOEHMER was elected chairman, and J. L. BEAM, Secretary.

On motion, B. F. METCALF Esq. was then called upon to address the meeting, which call was responded to in a speech which occupied about an hour and a half in its delivery. It was a most powerful and searching expose of the villainies and plunderings of the Banking system in general, and of the dangerous features of the KELLEY scheme in particular.

On motion, a committee of five, composed of H. S. Knapp, John F. Kahle, J. E. McConnell, Wm. M. Bell and J. H. Vail, was appointed to report resolutions.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due B. F. METCALF Esq., for his able and interesting speech; and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication in the Kalida Venture and Ohio Statesman.

H. S. KNAPP, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The Federal majority in the present Legislature, have, in flagrant violation of the Constitution, in disregard of the cardinal principles of free government, and in utter contempt of the teachings of experience, passed a law authorizing the establishment of a host of Banks, of such unequalled powers of corruption, that, if suffered to go into operation, they will control the politics and purse of the People of Ohio.

The origin and progress of this Bank scheme through the General Assembly; the voting down every restrictive amendment by the train-bands of Bank Federalism, is evidence conclusive that it was the intention of the framers of the scheme to restore the worst era of legalized Bank pillage and rapine.

But it is not solely on the ground that the act lately passed is a loose and unrestricted net, and that it was "begotten in sin and brought forth in iniquity," that we oppose it and demand its repeal, as from a settled conviction that all acts incorporating Banks of discount and issue are in direct conflict with the organic laws of the land—that they are incompatible with the existence of Republican government, and fatally destructive of patriotism and morals.

The present act, however, we regard as one of unusual, stupendous iniquity—particularly on account of its connection with the public debt of the State—its subservieny to the interests of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company—its mortgage of the taxes of the People to the Bankers, Fundmongers and Stockjobbers, precisely upon the basis of "the British model," and giving that class a direct interest in making perpetual the Public Debt, and increasing it to the greatest amount consistent with the ability of an enslaved People to pay the interest.

Therefore, as well from a settled principle of hostility to all incorporated Banks, as from a conviction that the act recently passed is fraught with political, moral and financial evils of the greatest magnitude, if suffered to remain upon the Statute Books—be it by the Democracy of Putnam here assembled,

Resolved, That we regard the late passage of KELLEY's Bank Bill through the Legislature of Ohio, under the lash and awe and meretricious appliances of the monopoly interest of the State, headed by the Life and Trust Company, as a signal triumph of the Bank Aristocracy over the natural and Constitutional Rights of the People; and that we pledge ourselves to our brethren of other portions of the State to labor unceasingly until the Statute Books are purged of the foul iniquity.

Resolved, That the bill to create the State Bank of Ohio and all other Banking Companies, when stripped of all its flummery and verbosity, is nothing less than a scheme to mortgage the taxes and labor of the People to an Aristocracy of Bank Swindlers, Fundmongers and Stockjobbers.

Resolved, That it was presuming too far upon the ignorance and forbearance of the People of Ohio, if it was supposed they would quietly submit to the chains which have been prepared for them. The Bank Aristocracy must obliterate from the minds of the People the bitter experience of the past; they must destroy the record of the tyranny, explosion, demoralization, robbery and crime of the paper money system whenever and wherever and however attempted—they must destroy our veneration for the precepts of JEFFERSON, TAYLOR, WASHINGTON, MADISON, JACKSON, TAYLOR, and of all the illustrious men who were instrumental in founding and perpetuating the Republic.

Resolved, That we regard the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, as an institution most dangerous to the rights and liberties of the People of this State—that we consider the late Bank Bill as chiefly the work of its votaries, and intended to add to the dangerous powers already possessed by that overshadowing monopoly—and we regard it as the duty of the Democracy to rid the State of the monster, by effecting such an amendment to the Constitution, as will make the Judiciary responsible to the People, instead of the Banks, if such amendment should be deemed essential in order to consummate a measure which we consider as being so essential to the public safety.

Resolved, That the strange infatuation which closes the senses of some otherwise honest and patriotic men, and lures them into a support of the paper money system, in the face of the disastrous experience of the past, and of the lights of civilization and Christianity, is much less excusable or accountable than the blind devotion to a corrupt and ambitious priesthood, in the early age of barbarism.

Resolved, That our Senator in the legislature, JOHN W. WATERS, for his faithful and steadfast devotion to the rights of the People, as exhibited in his voice and his votes, has nobly discharged the trust confided in him. We hail him with the plaudits of "Well done good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That the legislative journals will triumphantly acquit our Representative, EZRA S. DOW, of any charge of having betrayed the confidence reposed in him.

Resolved, That BENJAMIN TAYLOR, for his able, consistent and tireless devotion to the cause of Equal Rights, will leave behind him "a name which is a virtue." We hope that Mr. POLK will secure to the National Councils the benefit of Mr. TAYLOR's wisdom and experience.

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to President POLK, our worthy fellow-citizen, Col. CHRISTIAN HUBER, as a gentleman well qualified to fill the station of Receiver of public monies at the United States Land Office at Upper Sandusky—as a gentleman of the strictest honor and integrity—one to whom the democratic party of Putnam county are more indebted for the advancement and ascendancy of their principles than to any other man.

On motion,

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers, and published in the Kalida Venture and Ohio Statesman; and that the Chairman be requested to translate a copy for publication in the German language.

H. JOSEPH BOEHMER, Ch'n.

J. L. BEAM, Sec'y.

LAND AGENCY.

THE subscriber has established a Land Agency at Kalida, Ohio, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, payment of Taxes, &c., in the Counties of Putnam, Paulding and Van Wert. Being connected with the American Associated Agency, which extends throughout the United States and the principal States of Europe, he expects to be of essential benefit to all who may engage his services. GEO. SKINNER.

Kalida, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1844. 2091f

LOST

ON Monday last, 24th inst., a large Pocket Book, containing a little money, and papers of considerable value, was lost. The Pocket Book is supposed to have been lost on the road leading from Kalida to Dinsmore's mill, in Sugar Creek Township. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the property to the undersigned, in Sugar Creek Tp., Putnam county.

JOHN TUSSENG. 3w210

25th Feb., 1845.

BLANK executions just printed and for sale at this office.

From the Ohio Statesman, Feb. 1.

The odious and abominable Bank Bill.

This bill finally passed the Senate last evening, after a most thorough exposure by Mr. Bartley, in a speech that occupied between three and four hours. The lobby was crowded, and breathless stillness hung upon the impassioned eloquence and close reasoning of the speaker. We scarcely ever listened to a more powerful, searching and effective speech any where. It would have done credit to the first assembly of statesmen in the world, and of itself would place Mr. B. among the first debaters, and close and eloquent reasoners in the country. A short synopsis of his powerful speech is among the reports, but it can give only a faint idea of the speech itself.

We hope to give at length, in a few days the able speeches made on the occasion by Messrs. Disney, Baldwin and Bartley. Mr. Baldwin again spoke last evening with force and eloquence, and the remarks of Mr. Waters were, like all that fall from that upright and honest man, directly to the point, and should be published at length.

This bill has passed the Senate—it may pass the House;—but in its present shape it cannot be sustained, and will meet the bitter and determined opposition of the people of Ohio. They will not suffer the ruin and devastation it would bring upon the country. The public will be warned, from every nook and corner of the State, to beware how they trust their money in its grasp, for repealed it will be. The people will send up a Congress like that of '76, from all parts of the State, to pronounce, in solemn assembly, their disapprobation of so odious abominable and kingly a despotism. It has been got up for political—not for banking purposes—and let those who choose to put their money into the dish, carried round by a set of usurpers the government, consider that they are subscribing merely to a political fund; and when they lose it, let them not complain.

We had hopes almost to the last, that the monstrous features of this bill would have been stricken out and the balance left to try its fate, after a fair trial; but in this, thousands of all parties are deceived, and now nothing is left but to raise the standard of rebellion, which is demanded by every consideration of reason, of justice and of liberty. There is not a friend of the bill even, that does not admit, if the bill is carried out as its provisions indicate that our State must be ruined—almost irretrievably ruined, but they say it cannot be done. So thought the man that warmed the viper by his fire; but it did bite, and death ensued! Why pass a bill that would destroy the State, and leave us the only protection—that of never being carried out. The people are not so silly as to put themselves at such risks. They will not do it, and thousands of meetings, like that just held in West Liberty, will be called in all parts of the State.

Mr. Waters submitted a proposition to let the people decide at the polls; but no, the people are not to be trusted by these affiliated bankers. The Government is to be taken out of the hands of the people, and a few old bank hunk nabobs are to rule for all time to come. What business man is so careless to his future condition as to submit to such degradation. The authors have stolen the good name of "THE STATE OF OHIO" to cheat with, and we were not surprised to hear the Speaker decide that the title was agreed to, before the vote on it was taken. But the thing was too barefaced and, as usual, his friends backed him out of his decision, to save appearances.

NEW YORK.—In the Albany Atlas, of the 11th, we have the message of Gov. WRIGHT, occupying twelve closely printed columns of that large sheet. We have but glanced at its contents, and will attempt no outline of its details and recommendations. New York is a great State—has a great Governor—and he sends in a great message, treating of great things on a great scale. Only half a column is devoted to national affairs, to which he alludes in a remarkably mild and moderate tone, expressing the utmost confidence in the coming administration. No direct allusion is made to the Texas question, but the Governor expresses the opinion that there is no probability of a war with any country. The message is one of the most concise, comprehensive, and business-like documents we have ever seen, honorable alike to the distinguished author—a pure and virtuous statesman—and to the people of the Empire State whose service he adorns.

—*Mississippi Democrat.*

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.—We observe in many of the States the propriety of biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature is undergoing discussion. The evils of too much legislation are palpable, and can only be remedied by a measure of this kind. No State in the Union has been cursed with worse legislation or more of it than Indiana. The last Legislature was in session six weeks, quarrelling every day about the election of a United States Senator, and passed 381 acts and 20 joint resolutions, making a sufficient number of laws to govern an empire, and innovations enough to confound all the courts in the State. Let the Legislature meet but once in two years, and then we shall at least get a copy of a law before it is repealed.—*Goshen Democrat.*

FROM WASHINGTON.—We are alarmed at the appearance of things at Washington.—Is Oregon, Texas, Iowa, and Florida, to be lost by a factious Senate? If such is the result, let the indignant voice of the people be heard from all quarters.

Mr. Allen succeeded in getting a resolution adopted to meet at ten o'clock, but the whigs rallied next morning and cut off an hour, meeting at 11 o'clock! Let the people not forget these things. There is a time of reckoning yet to come.—*Ohio Statesman.*

From the Mississippi Democrat.

Bonding, Banking, and Highway Robbery.

Dr. LLOYD SALBY, of Warren, in a letter from Washington City, to the editors of the Mississippiian, thus alludes to these several methods of preying upon the community—similar in spirit and reality; and differing only (as the Dr. says,) in the *modus operandi*: the one, with falsehood and deception, pretending friendship to his victim—the other, demanding money or blood. Some may style the Dr.'s plain talk "lawless and reckless locofoecism." We think it honest truth boldly expressed, good sense without theoretical embellishment. A vast majority of the victims of bonding and banking are rapidly coming to the conclusion that these legal plans of robbery are "worse, in a moral point of view, than robbing on the highway." Ere long these schemes for robbing the mass of mankind will be looked upon much in the same light that we now view the forcible depredations of the lords of feudal times—with wonder that mankind could have ever been made the victims of such delusion. But to the extract:

"I see the new President of Texas declares open war against all paper money, whether issued by the government, by corporations, or by individuals. This is evidence that he is a genuine, hard money democrat—is also evidence that the true democracy is gaining ground everywhere. The time is coming when the bankers and speculators of every country will have to go to work or highway robbery for a living. Robbery by banking and the issue of paper money is worse, in a moral point of view, than robbing on the highway. The bank thief professes to be the friend of his victim; by falsehood and deception he gains his confidence, and then plunders him. The thief on the highway uses no deception, but comes out openly and above board and demands the money or the life of his victim—there is some chance of guarding against the latter, but none against the former. Banking and bonding are other names for stealing and swindling—as such they ought to be discountenanced by every lover of truth and honesty. No honest, intelligent man should be in favor of either, after the experience of the last fifteen years.

"There is no such thing as a good bank—we might as well talk of an honest thief. A bank ever so well conducted is sure to swindle somebody—it is inseparable from the system. The doctrine of nothing for a currency but hard money, is the cure for banking, and Repudiation is the cure for bonding.—While the people are green enough to be taxed to pay bonds, they will be issued and sold in spite of law and constitution; so with bank notes—while there are people willing to receive them as money, they will be issued by banks with or without charters, as may best suit the convenience of those wishing to engage in robbery and swindling of that kind."

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate, last evening, passed the bill to encourage the settlements of blacks in our State. They will now be ready to swear a white man into any place they desire. This is a compliment to the working men, who are to be thrown into competition with a horde of blacks brought into our State from the South. Truly, we have hit upon whig victories and glorious results. For forty years we have lived in peace and comfort under our laws, but because a few half negroes voted the whig ticket, and the abolitionists are to be brought up, we have this extraordinary conduct of this Whig Legislature. After passing a bank bill to rob the laborer and create a moneyed aristocracy, it was fit for them to try to elevate the negro! If the people of Ohio can stand this, they can submit to anything.

The bank bill was engrossed in the House last night, and is now undergoing the last legislative creative agonies on its final passage. The democrats of the House have made a most noble fight, and deserve the thanks of every freeman in Ohio. The Journal is very crusty about it, but we warn our neighbors now, that they know nothing of a bank war from any thing that is past in the history of Ohio politics, to what they will learn, which this monstrous concoction of tin-pan iniquity will produce after it goes before the people to receive their anathemas. Bank slavery of the white man, and whig laws for the encouragement and growth of negroes in Ohio, will produce their effects in due season.—*Ohio Statesman.*

WAR IN ALGERIES!—The crisis in the case of Thos. W. Dorr is at hand. We learn from the New Hampshire Statesman that bodies of men are arming for the purpose of liberating the Martyr of the nineteenth century. If we are about 60 men have already been enrolled; some in Dunbarton; and some in Hopkinton. Flaming circulars and handbills are flying in every direction, calling the friends of free principles to arms! In Massachusetts the Liberty boys are also awake; and appear by their conduct, to be as ready to distribute cold lead and gunpowder as of old.—We pity Algiers, for when she finds 100,000 brave men, nerved by the spirit of liberty, pouring into her from all sides; and hears the roar of cannon and the clashing of swords; and when she beholds the blade of steel pierce her tyrants; and her Bastille a heap of smoking ruins—then she will awake, but when it is too late. Let the Algerines beware of that FEELING which God has implanted in millions of his people; the determination to be free—it has overwhelmed thrones and tyrants in all ages; it will do so again in ages to come.

Chains were made for those who crawl
O'er the earth with a slavish soul;
Licking the dust in a lordling's hall—
Sipping the lees in a lordling's bowl.
Not for the brave and fearless XIX;
Not for the free and chainless ones—
They who cast off their bonds—
Revel 'mid the wreck of tyrants' thrones!

Who will send us some funds?

REMOVALS AND REWARDS.—The Senate's hopper is still heaped up with nominations to be ground out for the administration.—We have heard (and there is reason to believe it) that some of the undertrappers of the miller get toll upon some, if not all the bags. It is certain that there has been a levy of a per centage upon hundreds of the bagged appointments in some quarters for the advantage of those who are supposed to have influence to put in, or keep in, officials.

But apart from all the surmised motives which may or may not enter into the present removals and appointments, how can any one justify, on principle, the making of a new administration for the President elect, by the expiring administration? The fact of removing officers of its own appointment, or others which it has tolerated throughout its existence, and the appointment of a new corps at the moment of its exit, shows that Mr. Tyler's administration is aiming absolutely to forestall the next administration by a sort of substitution of itself. Because it claims, at the eleventh hour, to have supported Mr. Polk's election, the inference is that he will not remove the officers they provide for him, who also assume to have been his friends; and in this way, by turning out the old officers, and putting in new ones of their own stamp, the present executive power may be really said to reach two terms in the presidency. If Mr. Tyler got the term by accident, it seems that he is resolved to have the next *vi et armis*; or, according to a vulgar saying in the West, "snolus bolus."

How different the conduct of exalted minds!! Mr. Van Buren refused to make removals after he was superseded by the election of General Harrison; or nominations, except to fill regular vacancies, a thing indispensable to the public service.

On the same principle, the Senate refused to act upon Mr. Adams's nominations, except to fill regular vacancies and to carry on the government after General Jackson's election.

The midnight judges of the elder Adams were universally considered an encroachment on Mr. Jefferson's rights, or rather those of the great party that brought him into power. And yet we have Mr. Tyler, at this late day budding in appointments to fill vacancies made by his own act, to reward his personal partisans; neither he nor they having any party, nor representing any interest in the country but their own private interest.—*Washington Globe.*

THE REFUSAL OF THE REQUISITION FROM GOV. OWSLEY OF KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal alludes to this affair in the following language:

"We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer that the Governor of Ohio has refused to surrender one John Kinsman, on the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky. Kinsman is indicted in the circuit court of this county for decoying and enticing away the slave of Mr. Thurston, of this city. This refusal of the Governor of Ohio is a gross outrage and violation of duty. The clause of the constitution under which the requisition was made, we give below. There is no doubt whatever that negro stealing is a crime in Kentucky, a violation of property recognized as property by the constitution. It matters not whether such property is or is not recognized in Ohio. Here is the proposition of the constitution:

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."—*Sec. 2, Art. IV., Con. U. S.*

"It appears that this Kinsman was admitted to bail in this city, and that he was arrested in Cincinnati at the instance of his sureties, and confined to await the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky. We now learn that he was on Saturday brought down to this city on a bail piece."

"This refusal of the Governor of Ohio is a gross outrage and violation of duty," says Clay's biographer. The constitution of the United States is very plain on the subject, but what of that? Has Kentucky any more whig orators to send over here?—*Ohio Statesman.*

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer, is in ecstasy at the passage of the resolution in the House annexing Texas to this Republic. He gives vent to his great joy in the subjoined paragraph:—

"We have not even time or room to pour forth the gushing effusions of a grateful heart, upon the occasion. We rejoice for our country—for every section of it, upon the prospect of Texas, originally acquired by the in 1819, being about to re-enter once more the American Union. We trust that many days will not elapse before the "Lone Star" shall cease to twinkle in solitude, and that she will burst forth into full lustre as a brilliant star of the American Constellation.—We rejoice for the sake of New England, whose manufactures and whose shipping will receive a new impulse from the markets of Texas. We rejoice for the sake of New York and Pennsylvania, whose fabrics and whose commerce will be extended by the noble acquisition. We rejoice for the sake of the West. We rejoice especially for the South. We rejoice for the Old Dominion, whose heart warmed to the Texans the very first moment they struck for their Independence, and whose sympathies have been kindled, and whose exertions have been employed to win back to our arms the beautiful territory, whom her own sons acquired for the whole Union in 1803. Joy, joy, then in Virginia now."

✶ The Military Committee of the House is said to have agreed to report a resolution appropriating the sum of \$100,000, to be placed in the hands of the President, for the immediate armed occupation of Oregon.